

10-1-1941

The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1941

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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Recommended Citation

Kentucky High School Athletic Association, "The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1941" (1941). *The Athlete*. Book 428.
<http://encompass.eku.edu/athlete/428>

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



Past President M. E. Ligon

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSN.

OCTOBER - 1941



Some Observations Of The Workings Of The Kentucky High School Athletic Association

M. E. LIGON, University of Kentucky

In the March number of the Kentucky High School Athlete for 1939, I gave a brief account of the origin and organization of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association. My period of service to the Association from its organization in 1916 to 1926 and my attitude toward high school athletics is well known to the school people of Kentucky and needs no further comment. In this article I will comment briefly on the work of the Association as I have observed it both as a participant and as an observer on the sidelines.

The Association has passed through all the stages of growth of a live, active organization. The first officers were M. E. Ligon, Principal, Lexington High School, President; W. O. Hopper, Superintendent of Schools, Mt. Sterling, Vice President; John Way, Principal, Carrollton High School, Secretary. I was a graduate of Georgetown College and Hopper and Way were graduates of Centre College, and all of us were interested in the development of good, clean sports in the high schools of the state. Mr. Way resigned in 1917, and John L. Foust, Principal of the Owensboro High School, was elected to succeed him. The Association for the first five years was a babe in swaddling clothes and required careful nursing. The life blood of the organization was the support given it by the high schools in the larger center of population. Year by year more schools came into the Association and careful attention was given by the whole membership to the revision of the rules and regulations for the benefit of all.

The infancy of the Association is well illustrated by its participation in the first three basketball tournaments held in the state. Near the first birthday of the Association, Centre College conducted a state tournament and asked the officials to be present. W. O. Hopper and I attended this meeting and rendered such aid as we could. One year later Centre conducted the second tournament. These tournaments were not official tournaments, but the officials were invited to participate. The Association then had a small membership and no money with which to do anything. In 1919 the Association held the first tournament at the University of Kentucky. S. A. Boles, better known to all of us as "Daddy," conducted this tournament. After much urging seven teams reported. In order that we might have eight teams, the officials persuaded the University High School to join on the morning of the first day of the tournament. This was a very good tournament. All expenses of this tournament were paid out of the gate receipts and the deficit was made up out of funds of the University of Kentucky Athletic Association. These were really great times for the officers of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association—nursing the young infant.

The Association is now twenty-five years old. Under the direction of the officers, who have aided in its nurture and growth, it has grown to be one of the strongest and most progressive state associations in our United States. This growth has been due to the wholehearted cooperation of the member schools with the officers. This marvelous growth of the last fifteen years has been due in large measure to W. F. O'Donnell as president and Ralph Hill as secretary. These men gave unstintingly of their time, contributing to the growth and general welfare of the organization.

In more recent years Russell E. Bridges, the newly elected president, Ted Sanford, John A. Dotson, W. B. Owen, J. Matt Sparkman, and Chris Purdom have become responsible for the guidance and direction of a strong, husky organization. The opportunities for directing the Association into ever widening possibilities for service are great. I wish for the Association this year the best in its history. Let's all of us give our present officers our undivided support in their efforts.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. IV - No. 3

OCTOBER 1941

\$1.00 Per Year

From The President's Office

The requests for rulings on the eligibility of prospective athletes has thrown an overwhelming load of correspondence on the president's office even at this early date when the basketball season has not yet started. This, however, should be considered as a favorable and healthy sign. When in doubt it is well to find out before playing a possible ineligible boy.

As in past years, the greatest number of questions have to do with the athlete who has transferred or hopes to transfer from one school to another usually without a corresponding change in the residence of the parents. This situation is clearly covered in Rule VI and its notes, but apparently each case is considered to be an exception or one growing out of circumstances that might warrant an exception.

Almost invariably the answer is "no." The boy is ineligible; the only exceptions considered are those covered in the notes of this rule. Much time could really be saved in many instances if the principal or coach would familiarize himself with the rules. Many questions are asked for which there is a clearly worded answer in your K. H. S. A. A. Handbook.

The president receives frequent letters and rumors that certain schools in the state are violating the eligibility rules in one way or another. Perhaps some of these are based on fact, but under the present organization there is no provision made for detective service in running down such clues.

It is reported to the president's office that a boy who is now playing football in a Kentucky high school was approached with an offer to move the boy and his family to another school district, to provide a house, rent free, and to give the boy salary and other spending money. No evidence given, no names

mentioned; no offer of help in running down the rumor. The principal of the school in question says that it is quite possible that some citizen in the district may have made such an offer. The Board of Control has never interpreted their duties to include running down all such rumors and alleged violations—they could not possibly do it.

It has consistently been the policy to depend on principals and other officials of member schools to check each other and to provide the information in case of open violation of rules.

No set of rules will be more effective than the degree to which school principals co-operate in enforcing them. There are different procedures to follow: One consists in filing a protest in writing which is definitely provided for in Rule XVI. When this is done, investigation is made and if and when it becomes impossible to settle the case otherwise it comes before a meeting of The Board of Control for final action. Some conferences handle such matters in an entirely different manner. It is observed that a neighboring school is playing or will probably play a boy whose eligibility is questionable. A phone call or letter brings this to the attention of the boy's principal who is requested to investigate the boy's right to participate. The whole matter is handled in a fair, impartial and business-like manner. When this friendly relationship prevails among school men, when honor and mutual respect prevail there is little need for special eligibility regulations or for machinery to enforce them.

Such an Utopian procedure in present day athletics may be too much to expect on a state-wide basis, but the fact that it prevails in some sections is encouraging and warrants continued effort on the part of those who believe in the real values to be derived from athletic contests rightly conducted.

The Board of Control

Will Meet At The

PHOENIX HOTEL In LEXINGTON

October 24 and 25

EDITORIAL COMMENT

The editor has received a great number of flattering comments concerning the make-up and content of the magazine, all of which are thoroughly appreciated and for which he is extremely grateful. However, he has one complaint to register with both enthusiastic friends and friendly critics; the number of contributions from interested school men throughout the state has been disappointing. The policy of The Athlete has been stated in both prior issues is to collect and present the views of everyone who has the interest of a well-regulated and dynamic high school athletic program at heart. We realize that the average school man performing the multiplicity of duties accepted and imposed upon him has a minimum of time to pass on to others ideas he may have that might be of considerable interest to his fellow-sufferers. We take this opportunity to thank all of those who have contributed articles for the magazine and say that you have established a high standard for those whom we hope are going to respond to this and subsequent requests for contributed material.

The Athlete should be a clearing house for the athletic viewpoints of school leaders of Kentucky. Seemingly the Kentucky High School Athletic Association has always been willing to adopt the attitude expressed by the majority of its members on every occasion and on every question of interest. As is usually the case the few times that the organization has gone definitely wrong were occasioned by insufficient publicity and discussion before the points in question were presented to the annual meeting. A case in point was the A and B classification of schools participating in basketball tournaments. The set-up soon became such an headache that it was eventually discarded, but as an aftermath we still have the incongruous situation whereby a beaten team may enter the regional tournaments on even terms with undefeated representatives. Another instance of too hurried consideration was the referendum rule whereby questions of vital importance might be submitted immediately to all member schools for their approval or rejection. The scheme was adopted and tried, but member schools showed an alarming disinterest when the proposals were submitted; a negligible number of replies were received. The scheme died aborning although it had been almost unanimously approved.

In the future let's give every proposal a thorough airing before it is presented to the annual assembly thereby eliminating to an appreciable degree the possibility of legislation that very quickly will become unpopular or untenable. However, we are not suggesting that articles sent for publication in the magazine be confined to controversial questions. That is most remotely removed from the intention of this appeal for contributions. Get out the typewriter boys, and give the editor a break.

A "Layman" Looks At High School Athletics

My job permits or rather causes me to travel over the state of Kentucky. Having an active interest in athletics I am ever watchful for those indications of an improving situation as regards the high school program. During the last few years remarkable changes have taken place in the physical requirements for a great athletic effort among the many schools of the state.

Wherever we go we are impressed with magnificent stadiums and gymnasiums erected at tremendous costs to the various communities providing such facilities for the mutual benefit of all concerned. A few years ago only the most prosperous and progressive centers

provided the physical surroundings necessary for a satisfactory athletic program. Now it is almost the exception to find a community where adequate facilities are not available. With the coming of such conditions together with the almost zealous enthusiasm of the people for an improved and expanding athletic program is the attendant responsibility on those directing the show to produce results generally in keeping with the facilities provided. In many cases we find the woods obscured by the trees.

The desire to win is inherent, and so long as that desire is restrained by fair play and does not become the sole objective involved, it should be religiously cultivated. There are indications, however, that the will to win sometimes supplants other inherent qualities equally important among which is the desire to trust our fellow-man. In conversation with leading school administrators and coaches it is found that at times a feeling of distrust wholly out of keeping with the spirit of high school athletics seems to be prevalent. If the policies of a particular school are questioned, almost invariably it is defended by impugning the characteristics of a neighboring or rival organization. We somehow get the impression that we are hearing a confession of guilt justified by the presence of greater sin elsewhere. What are some of the conditions that breed distrust among school men of Kentucky?

Numerous complaints are heard concerning the efforts of one school or community attempting to influence athletes to make a change of residence so that they may make a corresponding change of schools. Experience has proved that when such a change is made, the offending school or community usually becomes the heavier loser. Morale and self-respect suffers to a degree incomparable with whatever favorable results may result from recruiting or importing players.

Frequently we hear rumors that certain coaches are unwilling to accept officials who are generally regarded as capable and scrupulously honest unless they are recommended by the "right" parties. There is a remote possibility that errors on the part of officials may be responsible for the loss of certain games, but even so the officials are human and should be given the advantage of the doubt when their honesty is questioned. So infrequently are games lost by poor officiating that school men should not criticize each other in the selection of those who work the games. If difficulties arise over selections, a multiple list should be submitted and the controversy settled as quickly as possible. The contention that squabbling over arrangements and the selection of officials creates interest in the games may be true to some extent, but interest so generated has an unsavory quality. The real sportsman in the stands wants the game to be played on the up and up with the boys on the field providing the show rather than belligerent sidelines.

The advice of your friendly layman is to spend your time and effort on your own boys and quit referring to your neighbor as a fine fellow—BUT——.

From The Secretary's Office

Supplementary List of Registered Football Officials

These officials have registered since the September report was made. Officials registered after October 3rd may present their registration cards as evidence of membership until the November report is made.

Allen, Chas. M., 1322 Folsom St., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Avington, Carl D., 51 W. 6th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
 Beiersdorfer, Jim, 5517 Surrey Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Bourn, Dick, 625 O'Fallon Ave., Bellevue
 Chinery, Frank, L., 3217 Lookout Dr., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Cisco, F. L., 430 Baker St., Hazard
 Clark, Fred, Marion
 Cover, Harry E., Washington
 Covington, Will Ed, 1428 Lex. Ave., Ashland
 Creasey, Fred, Washington St., Sebree.
 Crist, F. W. "Red", 2532 Algonquin, Ashland
 Cronin, Charles Wm., 2 Gardner Pl., Linwood, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Davis, Charlie, Benham
 Davis, Dameron, 514 E. Sixth St., Newport
 Ellington, Russell F., 236 Castlewood, Lexington
 Ellis, Chas. C., 314 Graves, Ave., Erlanger
 Ellis, Tom, Bardstown
 Farrell, Monne, 4 Charmain Circle, So. Ft. Mitchell
 Fitch, Frederick A., 156 Wilson Court, Huntington, W. Va.
 Fitzpatrick, Bob, 709 Headley, Lexington.
 Frank, L. P., 449 So. 4th St., Louisville.
 Galbraith, Milton A., Box 152 Harlan
 Geverts, Jim, 3760 Drake Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Gilly, Joe, Harlan
 Grigsby, Lee, 209 So. 3rd St., Bardstown
 Hall, Joe M., Fulton
 Hanson, W. H., Box 42, Millersburg
 Heinold, Fred W., 101 W. 70th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Hooper, T. C., Milan, Tenn.
 Hopkins, Richard "Red", 1541 Fifth St., Portsmouth, Ohio
 Hutchins, Carl T., 1850 Fairmont Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn.
 Johnson, W. A., 602 East Pkwy., Louisville.
 Juergensmeyer, Charles, South Shore
 Kurachek, John F., P. O. Box 2843 U. of Ky., Lexington
 Lawson, Carl Edwin, 210 Ford, Corbin
 Lebow, George R., 3020 McCalla Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
 McClain, T. R., Young H. S., Knoxville, Tenn.
 McHale, Edward J., 1808 Linn St., Cincinnati, Ohio
 McMillan, J. N., Y. M. C. A., Ashland
 McMullin, E. E., Upton
 Maddox, Box 156, Fulton
 Messer, James B., Barbourville
 Moeller, Winton L., 3502 Victoria Place, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Mohnney, Gayle A., 602 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Lexington
 Moss, Hubert S., 618 W. St. Catherine, Louisville
 Oakley, Carlos, Livermore
 Organ, Casey, Marion
 Palmer, Robert, Harlan
 Phillips, Lowell, Van Lear
 Reynolds, Wayne, Cadiz
 Roark, James, Jr., Prestonsburg
 Roberts, S. Leon, Madisonville
 Sack, P. Leo, 1609 Ruth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 Schmitt, Karl F., 680 S. 38th St., Louisville
 Showalter, John, 116 Clinton St., Georgetown
 Shultz, O. M., Jr., Bardstown

Spray, Max L., 3233 Hackworth, Ashland
 Stone, Everett, Park National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Taylor, James M., Calvin
 Threlkeld, W. H., 1910 So. 2nd, Louisville
 Thurman, Wyatt J., College P. O., Richmond
 Turner, Robert, Sinai
 Tyler, Eugene M., Lebanon
 Wadlington, Jim, 119 Waller, Lexington
 Watson, John T., Huntington, W. Va.
 Webb, C. A., Phoenix Hotel, Lexington
 Webb, C. Buford, 813 So. 35th St., Louisville
 Winters, Sunny, Dr., 417 Kitchen Bldg., Ashland
 Woodall, Paul, Marion
 Wyant, Tim, Lynch Hotel, Lynch

Member Schools Of The K. H. S. A. A.

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1942. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. This list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 3rd. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine.

Adairville	Bell County
A. J. Jolly	(Pineville)
(California)	Bellevue
Allen County	Benham
(Scottsville)	Berea College
Almo	Academy
Alvan Drew	Berry
(Pine Ridge)	Bethel
Anchorage	Betsy Layne
Anton	Bevier-Cleaton
(R 3, Madisonville)	(Cleaton)
Ashland	Black Star
Athens	(Alva)
(R. 5, Lexington)	Blaine
Auburn	Blandville
Augusta	Bloomfield
Augusta Tilghman	Boston
(Paducah)	Bowling Green
Austin-Tracy	Breathitt
(Austin)	(Jackson)
Bagdad	Breckenridge County
Bald Knob	(Hardinsburg)
(R. 4, Frankfort)	Breckinridge
Balkan	Training
Ballard County	(Morehead)
(LaCenter)	Breeding
Bandana	Bremen
Barbourville	Bridgeport
Bardstown	(R. 2, Frankfort)
Bardwell	Bristow
Barlow	Brodhead
Barret Manual	Brooksville
Training	Buckeye
(Henderson)	(R. 3, Lancaster)
Beaver Dam	Buena Vista
Beech Grove	Buena Vista
Beechmont	(R. 3, Cynthia)
(Hawesville)	Buffalo
Becehwood	Burgin
(Ft. Mitchell)	Burkesville
Belfry	Burlington

OCTOBER, 1941

Vol. IV, No. 3

Published monthly, except June and July, by the Kentucky
High School Athletic Association.

Office of Publication, Henderson, Ky.

(Second Class Permit Pending)

Editor.....W. B. OWEN
Horse Cave, Kentucky

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Subscription Rates . . . \$1.00 Per Year.

Burnside	Clarkson
Butler	Clay
Butler	Clay County
(Princeton)	(Manchester)
Calhoun	Clifty
Calvert City	Clinton County
Camargo	(Albany)
(R. 2, Mt. Sterling)	Clintonville
Campbell County	Cobb
(Alexandria)	Cold Spring
Campbellsburg	College High
Campbellsville	(Bowling Green)
Camp Dick Robinson	Columbia
(Bryantsville)	Combs
Campton	Connersville
Cannel City	(R. 1, Cynthiana)
Carcassonne	Corbin
Carlisle	Cornishville
Carr Creek	Corydon
Carrollton	Crestwood
Casey County	Crittenden
(Liberty)	Crockett
Catlettsburg	Cromwell
Cave City	Cropper
Cayce	Cuba
Center	(R. 1, Mayfield)
Center Hill	Cub Run
(R. 5, Paris)	Cumberland
Centertown	Cunningham
Central	Cynthiana
(Clinton)	Dalton
Central	Danville
(Richmond)	Dawson
Central City	(Dawson Springs)
Central Park	Dayton
(McHenry)	Deming
Chalybeate	(Mt. Olivet)
(R. 2, Smiths	Dixie Heights
Grove)	(R. 4, Covington)
Chandlers Chapel	Dorton
(Russellville)	Drakesboro
Chaplin	Dry Ridge
Clark County	Dublin
(Winchester)	Dundee

duPont Manual

Training
(Louisville)

Earlington

Eddyville

Edmonton

Ekron

Elizabethtown

Eminence

England Hill

(R. 1, Catlettsburg)

Estill County

(Irvine)

Fairdale

(Coral Ridge)

Falmouth

Farmersville

(R. 1, Princeton)

Farmington

Faxon

(R. 7, Murray)

Feds Creek

Ferguson

(Luretha)

Fern Creek

(Buechel)

Finchville

First Creek

(Blue Diamond)

Flaherty

(Vine Grove)

Flat Gap

Fleming County

(Flemingsburg)

Fordsville

Forkland

(Gravel Switch)

Frances

(Fredonia)

Frankfort

Franklin

Frederick Fraize

(Cloverport)

Frenchburg

Friendship

(R. 1, Cobb)

Fulgham

(R. 1, Clinton)

Fulton

Gamaliel

Garrett

Garth

(Georgetown)

George H. Goodman

(Big Clifty)

Glasgow

Glendale

Gleneyrie

(R. 2, Shelbyville)

Glensfork

Graham

Great Crossings

(Georgetown)

Greensburg

Greenup Independent

(Riverton)

Greenville

Guthrie

Hadley

Haldeman

Hall

(Grays Knob)

Hanson

Hardburly

Hardeman

(R. 6, Mayfield)

Hardin

Harlan

Harrodsburg

Hartford

Hazard

Hazel Green

(East Bernstadt)

Hazel Green

Academy

Headquarters

(Carlisle)

Hellier

Henry Clay

(Lexington)

Henry Clay

(R. 3, Shelbyville)

Hickman

Highland

(Waynesburg)

Highland Institution

(Guerrant)

Highlands

(Fort Thomas)

Hindman

Hiseville

Hitchins

Hodgenville

Holmes

(Covington)

Holy Name

(Henderson)

Hopkinsville

Horse Branch

Horse Cave

Howeavally

(Cecilia)

Inez

Irvine

Irvington

Jackson County

(McKee)

Jamestown

Jeffersontown

Jenkins

Jenny's Creek

(Leander)

John's Creek (Meta)	Male (Louisville)	Owsley County (Booneville)	Salvisa
Junction City	Marion	Oxford	Sanders
Kavanaugh (Lawrenceburg)	Martha Norris Memorial (Marrowbone)	(R. 1, Georgetown)	Sandy Hook
Kingston (R. 1, Berea)	Martin	Paint Lick	Science Hill
Kings Mountain	Martwick	Paintsville	Scottsville
Kirksey	Mason	Paris	Sebree
Kirksville	Mattoon (R. 4, Marion)	Parksville	Sedalia
Knifley	Mayfield	Parmleysville (Coopersville)	Shady Grove
Knox Central (Barbourville)	May's Lick	Peaks Mill (R. 1, Frankfort)	Sharpe (R. 1, Calvert City)
Kuttawa	Maysville	Pellville	Sharpsburg
Lancaster	Maytown (Langley)	Pembroke	Shelbyville
Laurel Creek (Mill Pond)	Meade County (Brandenburg)	Perryville	Shepherdsville
Lawrenceburg	Melber	Petroleum	Shopville
Lebanon	Middleburg	Phelps	Short Creek
Lebanon Junction	Middlesboro	Pikeville	Silver Grove
Lee County (Beattyville)	Millersburg Military Institute	Pikeville Academy	Simon Kenton (Independence)
Leitchfield	Milton	Pineville	Simpson County (Franklin)
Lewisburg	Minerva	Pleasant View	Simpsonville
Lewisburg (R. 3, Maysville)	Monticello	Pleasureville	Sinking Fork (R. 5, Hopkinsville)
Lewis County (Vanceburg)	Morehead	Poole	Slaughters
Lewisport	Moreland	Poplar Creek (Carpenter)	Soldier
Lily	Morgan	Powell County (Stanton)	Somerset
Livermore	Morgan County (West Liberty)	Prestonsburg	Sonora
Livingston	Morganfield	Prichard (Grayson)	South Christian (Herndon)
Livingston County (Smithland)	Morgantown	Prudence (Pruden, Tenn.)	So. Portsmouth
Lloyd	Mortons Gap	Raceland	Springfield
(Erlanger)	Mt. Eden	Reidland (R. 4, Paducah)	Stamping Ground
Lone Jack	Mt. Sterling	Richardsville	Stanford
Lone Oak	Mt. Vernon	Rineyville	Stearns
(R. 6, Paducah)	Mt. Victory	Robards	Stuart Robinson (Blackey)
Louisa	Mt. Washington	Rochester	Sturgis
Lowes	Mt. Zion (Holland)	Rockfield	Sulphur
Loyall	Munfordville	Rockport	Summer Shade
Ludlow	Murray	Russell	Sunfish
Lynch	Nancy	Russell Springs	Tailorsville
Lynn Camp (Corbin)	New Castle	Russellville	Todd County (Elkton)
Lynn Grove	New Concord	Sadieville	Tollesboro
Lynnvale (White Mills)	New Haven (Union)	Saint Augustine's (Lebanon)	Tompkinsville
McCreary County (Whitley City)	Newport	St. Charles (R. 2, Lebanon)	Trapp (Winchester)
McDowell	Nicholasville	St. Frances Academy (Owensboro)	Trenton
McKell (South Shore)	Oddville (R. 3, Cynthiana)	St. Jerome (Fancy Farm)	Trigg County (Cadiz)
McKinney	Oil Springs	St. Joseph's Prepara- tory School (Bardstown)	Trimble County (Bedford)
McVeigh (Pinsonfork)	Okolona	St. Mary's Academy (Paducah)	Tyner
Mackville	Olmstead	St. Xavier (Louisville)	Uniontown
Madison (Richmond)	Orangeburg (R. 3, Maysville)	Salem	University High (Lexington)
Madisonville	Ormsby Village (Anchorage)		Upton
	Owensboro		Utica
	Owenton		Valley (Valley Station)
	Owingsville		Van Lear
			Versailles

Vicco	Western
Vine Grove	(Sinai)
Virgie	West Louisville
Waco	West Point
Waddy	Wheatcroft
Wallins	Wheelwright
(Wallins Creek)	White Plains
Walton Verona	Whitesville
(Walton)	Williamsburg
Warfield	Williamstown
Washington	Willisburg
Water Valley	Wilmore
Wayland	Winchester
Wayne County	Wingo
(Monticello)	Witherspoon College
Waynesburg	(Buckhorn)
Weaverton	Woodbine
(R. 3, Henderson)	Wurtland
Webbville	Yeaman
Western	
(R. 3, Hickman)	

Employment Bureaus For Officials

By direction of the Board of Control, the secretary has established bureaus for officials, to be used for both football and basketball. All registered officials will please send their schedules to the bureaus in their respective areas. Principals who need competent registered officials for football or basketball should avail themselves of the services of the bureaus.

The 1941-42 bureaus are as follows:

Region 1—J. O. Lewis, Fulton

Region 2—Louis Litchfield, Princeton

Region 3—Fred Creasey, Sebree

Region 4—George T. Taylor, Central City

Region 5—W. M. Baker, W. K. S. T. C., Bowling Green

Region 6—E. E. McMullin, Upton

Regions 7 and 8—L. P. Frank, 449 So. Fourth St., Louisville

Region 9—John Deaver, 218 Sterrett, Covington

Region 10—Earle D. Jones, Maysville

Region 11—M. E. Potter, U. of Ky., Lexington

Region 12—A. H. Freer, Luretha

Region 13—Barney E. Wilson, Barbourville

Region 14—Roscoe Davis, Hazard

Region 15—Robert K. Montgomery, Paintsville

Region 16—Max L. Spray, 3233 Hackworth, Ashland

NIGHT FOOTBALL FOR DEFENSE WORKERS

Two of Marquette's five home football games have been changed to Saturday night to allow industrial and defense workers to attend.

First home tilt will be with Kansas under lights, Oct. 18. Marquette meets Duquesne the night of Oct. 25.

1941 Football Officials' Clinics

M. E. POTTER, Conductor

1941 Ky. High School Football Clinics

Evaluated in terms of the two criteria of attendance and group interest, the 1941 'Clinics' for football officials in Kentucky were obviously more successful than those of 1940. The aggregate attendance for this year's clinics was appreciably greater than that of last, although one less clinic was held in 1941 than 1940; only two of the clinics this year showed a decrease in attendance and this was due largely to circumstances that can be partially avoided in the future. It was especially gratifying to note that a significantly large number of officials residing outside the state attended the clinics held in towns near the state's border.

A factor of at least equal, if not greater importance than attendance, was the quality of group discussion which accompanied each of the clinic meetings. It is apparent that the general level of understanding and interpretation among high school football officials in the state has made considerable improvement in the course of the past two to three years. Obviously the annual clinics sponsored by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association have had much to do with this factor. Due to the fact that a substantial majority of the football officials are well acquainted with the terminology pertaining to the "Federation" rules, have an adequate knowledge of the rules and are well versed in rules application, there was practically no wasted energy or "superfluous conversation" on items of minor significance at any of this year's clinics.

Each of the clinics lasted approximately three hours. The entire period was spent on discussion of the rules and their application as presented in the prepared outline. There was considerable discussion on certain items of interpretation, but it is significant to note that all discussion was enlightening and appropriate and in no case was it biased or boisterous. Obviously all officials attended clinics this year with an eagerness to learn, an understanding appreciation for the importance of their role as game officials and with a few pertinent and significant questions for general discussion.

Two of the clinics, one at Campbellsville and the other at Pikeville, were not well attended. In the case of the one at Campbellsville, the meeting was scheduled for a Saturday night session, and was forced to compete with a local fair; only three persons, all football coaches, attended this meeting. This is a discouraging situation and some consideration to the time and location for the clinic in this section should be given before the meeting next year. According to principals and coaches there is a scarcity of football officials in this section. But certainly there are some; several schools in this section are playing complete football schedules, these games have someone serving in the capacity of game officials, hence it is apparent that schools are using "non-registered" and possibly unqualified persons in this capacity. This condition should be remedied.

In the case of the Pikeville clinic, attendance was low, probably due to the fact that the meeting was scheduled for a morning hour. It is suggested that in the future morning meetings be eliminated in so far as possible and if necessary that they be scheduled only on Saturday, not on "school days."

A word of comment is due the local clinic managers. All, serving as managers, did an excellent job. Adequate publicity preceded the meetings, suitable meeting places and facilities were available, and sessions began promptly. Obviously much of the responsibility for holding a successful meeting of this nature is

dependent on local management; in all instances local managers have done an admirable job.

In concluding this report the writer wishes to express his sincere appreciation for the opportunity of renewing many friendships and making new acquaintances, which the clinics afforded. Taken as a whole the school personnel and officials in Kentucky associated with high school football are an excellent group of men; the writer is grateful for the fellowship of this group.

-:-

A Survey Of Preliminary Football Training

Coach Elmer Huhta, Hoquiam, Washington

High school football has made great strides in the past decade. In its rapid growth many problems have been faced and successfully worked out. Academic and age eligibility, medical supervision, improved equipment, better trained coaches and many other advances may be noticed.

Additional training, other than that received during the actual football season, has long been advocated by coaches. The sport is one of the most difficult to coach. Coming as it does at the start of the fall term, there is hardly sufficient time to do a thorough job. There are large turnouts, generally; 11 positions to fill and substitutes to select; and much individual work that can be done only on the practice field. The other major sport seasons overlap, allowing an athlete to turn out for basketball, for instance, while football still is in season. To allow the boys, and the spectators, to receive the most benefits from the game it is necessary, I believe, that some form of preliminary training be given to the players.

This problem has been met in the different states in various ways. To acquire a perspective on preliminary training the athletic boards of each of the states (Washington excepted) were polled. They all were anxious to co-operate and interested in the collective findings.

The questionnaire carried the following queries:

1. Are there rules governing spring football practice in your state?
2. Does your state completely ban spring practice in high school?
3. In case of a rule banning spring football is there time given in the fall before school is officially started for training and conditioning?
4. If an early start is permissible how many days are given for it?
5. When does your football season begin and end in the fall?
6. If your plan is in any way different and not covered by these questions, please explain.
7. Do you wish a copy of this report?

Of the 47 surveys sent out all but those going to Arkansas, Mississippi and Massachusetts promptly were filled out and returned.

The report reveals that 80 per cent of the states allow preliminary training.

Thirty states reported that spring training is allowed. Those states are: Montana, Florida, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Nevada, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, Tennessee, California, South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Georgia, Ohio, Arizona, and Connecticut.

Fourteen reports show that spring training is banned in the following states: Utah, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, Nebraska, Kansas, North Dakota, Oregon, Idaho, New York, Pennsylvania and Washington.

High school football is prohibited in Maryland.

However, five of the 14 states banning spring training allow preliminary practice before the start of the fall term. They are: Virginia, West Virginia, Nebraska, North Dakota and Pennsylvania.

Thirteen of the states allowing spring training also favor preliminary fall practice. They are: Indiana, New Mexico, California, Montana, Wyoming, New Hampshire, Georgia, Iowa, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Nevada and Minnesota.

So it develops that 35 states out of the 44 answering the poll allow either spring or preliminary fall training, or both. To me, the most important fact is the predominance of early fall practice. Eleven of the states (Va., West Va., Neb., N. D., Penn., New Mexico, Mont., Wyo., S. D., Nev., and Minn.) permit coaches to begin their training one week before the opening of school. Indiana and Iowa allow a 10-day start. California, New Hampshire, Georgia, Tennessee and Vermont do not have restrictions, although in Vermont fall training usually is limited to one week. Summer camps are allowed in Georgia.

Of the 30 states favoring spring football training some have had, or will have, referendums on its necessity. Florida and Montana schools voted it out but brought it back the next year. Wisconsin and Texas schools will vote this fall but in the latter state the feeling is that it will be retained.

Sentiment in Colorado, Wyoming and Kentucky is against such training. However, Kentucky still retains the privilege. In Iowa and California there is talk of banning spring football. Spring training was voted out in Washington early this year after much discussion. At that time there was a strong opinion for early fall practice. In Oklahoma 30 days are allowed for practice. Louisiana has three weeks. Alabama three weeks in January, February and March. Minnesota and Florida insist on no outside games during the spring.

I realize that conditions are not the same in all the states. Climatic differences, industrial problems, particularly seasonal occupations, and the variance in popularity of other sports all must be considered.

The athletic boards in 80 per cent of the states believe that preliminary practice is necessary. I am sure that the average football coach does not wish to be arbitrary about the matter. In many instances, especially in the smaller schools, he also is in charge of other phases of the athletic program. Preliminary training should be scheduled when it least interferes with other sports but at the same time should be held when the most can be accomplished.

Spring training is of little value if players who will be active the next season are unable to attend practices because of participation in other sports. Therefore, in those cases, an early fall training period would be the solution. Ohio has met this problem by allowing those schools which do not feel they can accomplish the work during the spring to start August 20.

There was an attempt made to see if any correlation were noticeable in regards to accidents where preliminary training was allowed and where it was banned. Unfortunately there was little information gathered on this unusual situation.

Fundamentals are a major part of preliminary training. It is when an athlete is not grounded in the fundamentals of a sport that he is more susceptible to injuries and his health and well being are impaired.

In conclusion I wish to thank all those who co-operated in this survey. If any state is benefited from the report the credit should be shared by all. The primary aim of coaches and administrators is to give our athletes the best of training and protection. It is with this thought that I offer my report.

Basketball Coaching Ethics

Any game, whether it be an informal friendly parlor contest or a highly competitive athletic combat before thousands of spectators, must be governed by a set of rules to which the contestants conform either voluntarily or through fear of penalty. The players in the informal contest are prone to comply with the spirit as well as the letter of the rules because it would seem unfriendly to do otherwise.

Unfortunately, a different spirit often pervades our highly organized team sports: intense rivalry generates a desire to "beat the rules," to find loopholes whereby the obvious intent of the code can be circumvented without violating the letter.* However, in basketball the trend toward a higher level of sportsmanship is clearly evident. The following series of ethics prepared by the Ethics Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches reveals a willingness among coaches to assume certain responsibilities which the rules committee has attempted to carry. It reflects, moreover, a growing tendency to regard basketball coaching as a profession with definite ethical standards and high ideals.

1. Instruct your players according to the letter and spirit of the rules.

2. Insist that your players do not question the judgment decisions of a referee. In disputes covering misinterpretation of rules have your captain call time out and discuss in a gentlemanly manner with the referee the situation insofar as the rules cover it.

3. Treat the visiting team coach with the same friendly attitude that you would hope for when your team played on an opponent's court.

4. Secure honest and capable officials, preferably members of the National Association of Approved Basketball Officials. Do not attempt to intimidate them or talk to them prior to the contest regarding the faults of your opponents. It is advisable to stay away from the officials before the game and between the halves. There is no one more vitally interested in having a well officiated game than the official himself. A basketball official is called upon to make many judgment decisions and occasionally he will make mistakes. Usually, however, the average official does not make the number of mistakes that the average coach or player is guilty of during the course of a game.

5. The Coaching Ethics Committee of the National Association of Basketball Coaches intends making a National Drive to improve spectator sportsmanship. From the reports of our predecessors on this committee we find that the attitude of the coach on the bench either encourages good spectator and player sportsmanship or throws fuel on the fire of poor sportsmanship which the National Basketball Coaches

Association is attempting to eliminate. If the coach is in the habit of making uncomplimentary gestures every time the official calls a foul on one of his players, then you can be assured that the partisans of his team will voice loud disapproval of the decision. This condition sometimes leads to worse situations on the court as spectators exercise a tremendous influence in determining the sportsmanship attitude or the lack of it among the contestants.

6. The coach should make efforts prior to the opening of the season to encourage good spectator sportsmanship. This can be accomplished if the coach would request the college dean or the high school principal for permission to address one of the school assemblies prior to the opening of the basketball schedule. Notices in the school's weekly publication before the season opens is another medium, especially in large universities where it is impossible to contact directly all the students. Similar publicity in the local newspapers may help educate local fans who are not connected with the institution. The coach should stress the fact that it is unethical, unsportsmanlike, and ungentlemanly for a student or spectator to express disapproval in a vociferous manner the decisions of an official. The coach should also encourage students and spectators to regard the opposing team players as friendly rivals, who happen to be the guests of the institution, and not as hated opponents. The local rooters should refrain from making disconcerting noises when an opposing player is attempting a free throw or to boo an opponent.

It is advisable for coaches to seek the co-operation of other members of the faculty in helping promote good sportsmanship among the student body. A brief comment in a class or group by a teacher or professor, not directly connected with the athletic association, may help students practice good sportsmanship within their own school. Conduct at basketball games, as well as at other athletic activities, actually is the school's course in sportsmanship.

7. It is frequently necessary in a competitive sport like basketball for a player to mobilize all the skill, intelligence and courage at his command. If he is a genuine sportsman he will not stoop to anything below board in order to secure an advantage over an opponent endowed with similar ability and purpose.

8. Quite a few natural rival basketball games among various school and university teams are not scheduled because the athletic authorities feel that the conduct of partisan spectators would be too unruly.

9. Emphasize to your players that when any of them descend to unsportsmanlike conduct or action during the course of a basketball game, they indirectly bring discredit to the school and the entire student body.

*Oswald Tower, "Trends in Basketball," Official Basketball Guide.

National Federation



of State High School Athletic Associations

THREE DOTS AND A DASH

**Physical Strength,
Courage
And an Understanding
of how to coordinate
Working Efforts
Are at the Base
of all
National Strength**

In times of security the individual tends to become a one-man universe, self-centered and self-sufficient. The group efforts which have provided his security and satisfaction become only hazy memories which, when revived at all, are the subject of sophisticated facetious comment. Group loyalty and group welfare go out of style—attributes of the naive, the ingenué and the sentimentalist. The national or group emblem is packed in moth balls while the single units of society wax fat and prosperous, and blind to the continued need for unity and teamwork—with the accent on “work.”

Nature has decreed that agents of decay destroy those organisms which stop growing. Those which are alert and active absorb those which become lethargic and careless. Nature's law applies to human societies as it does to all others—to a high school group or to the United States of America. Every man owes part of his time and attention to building up the group that makes his job a profession and a means of livelihood. To shirk the responsibility is to invite dissolution or devitalization.

It takes a cataclysm to shock men into realization of the extent of interdependence and the futility of single unit action. A “national emergency” has caused us to unfurl the flag. The extent to which it is still the symbol of a united nation will be determined by the degree of support given the avowed purposes of those who have been placed in positions of leadership. The issue is specific. The duty of high school athletic departments is clear. Defense of democratic institutions involves many factors but in the end it must depend on the perpetuation of the will to remain free from the intolerances and imposed restraints which have created slaves and chained men to a lower strata of society through the ages.

Physical strength, courage and an understanding of how to co-ordinate working efforts are attributes which are at the base of all national strength. The young must have these attributes and therein lies the work of those in charge of athletic departments. The

play instinct has not been retained in animal development through accident. It is an essential factor in the unfolding of the individual—as it is in the evolution of the race. Muscles and organs do not develop merely through the absorbing of sun-rays or the swallowing of vitamins. They grow through their own activity. Ditto for courage and co-ordination.

The flag is unfurled. It has taken a national emergency to remind us of privileges which are still ours and of the need for each man to devote some of his time and attention, to preserving the will to be free. An athletic contest is a cauldron in which the ingredients of national strength can be distilled. In the development of the individual, no amount of theory and advice can take the place of the actual functioning of muscles, emotions and reasons. Athletics is not the only means of developing strong men and women—but it is one factor in such development. The nation's welfare will be best promoted by extending their benefits to constantly increasing numbers and by engendering an appreciation of the privileges and responsibilities of an individual endowed with the right to freely play and work and live.

**Each Man
Owes Part of His
Time and Attention
to Building up
the Organization
Which makes
His Job
A Profession
And a Means of
Livelihood**

Recommended Standardized Attachment Of Basket To Fan-Shaped Backboard

Last year the fan-shaped basketball backboard was legalized as optional equipment. The 1941-42 basketball rules designate this type as the official backboard and will urge that it be installed on all courts as soon as feasible. A note will make it clear that the larger rectangular board may still be used where it is not advisable to immediately make the change.

With the older type backboard and basket, many difficulties arose because no two brands of goal had

the same attachment devices. To avoid some of these difficulties the National Basketball Committee has formulated a set of standards for the new type boards and goals. They strongly recommend that all new fan-shaped backboards and goals be made with attachment plates built according to the following specifications.

Backboard Attachment Plate

1. For attaching basket to backboard, each official board shall be provided with a smooth surface or with an attachment plate on the back surface. The thickness of the board from front face to back face of the attachment plate shall be 1 5/8 inches.

2. The attachment plate shall have holes as follows: 2 holes with centers 1 1/8" each side of the center of the board and located with centers 4 15/16" above the center of the arc; 2 holes with centers 1 13/16" each side of the center of the board and located with centers 3/4" above the center of the arc; 2 holes in the arc flange on radius which is 13 1/2 degrees from a perpendicular with the floor and with centers 5/8" from the face of the board. (To accommodate baskets which may be partially braced with a flange to fit the arc at the bottom of the board.)

3. All holes shall have a minimum diameter of 7/16" and maximum diameter of 9-16". Attachment bolts are to be 3/4" by 3/4", minimum of 4 per cent backboard, and are to include lock washers.

NOTE: These specifications do not necessarily apply to glass boards since special consideration must be given to such boards on account of minimum hole spacing requirements of glass. Also, on wood or plastic boards attachment may be by lag screws but proper plate area as prescribed above must be provided.

Basket Attachment Plate

1. Each official basket must include an attachment plate which will fit the plate as specified for the official backboard and which will have holes corresponding in location to at least 4 of the 6 holes provided in the attachment plate and the arc flange.

2. The distance from the inside edge of the basket ring to the nearer surface of the attachment plate must be 7 5/8" and the lower holes of the plate must be centered 1 1/4" above the level of the top of the basket ring.

If boards and baskets include the specified attachment surfaces, any official basket will fit on any official backboard. Equipment manufacturers are urged to use every effort to make the equipment conform to these specifications and to avoid the cumbersome adapters and unsatisfactory methods of attachment which might come into existence if no such standards were set up. It is probable that these recommendations will become a definite part of the basketball rules as soon as manufacturers have had a reasonable time to make any modifications which may be necessary on boards and baskets which have been made in the past.

Signed: H. V. PORTER,
Secretary, National Basketball Committee.

VAUGHAN GOOD ENOUGH TO BE AN ALL-STAR

There is always a lot of argument as to whether Arky Vaughan is a good shortstop, but he keeps playing the position in the All-Star game. The Pittsburgher made his sixth appearance in the July classic in Detroit this year, and in it no one ever distinguished himself more. He made three hits good for four runs. He became the first to make two home runs in All-Star competition.

Comments On Six-Man Football Rules

For the convenience of those who may be in charge of six-man games, the modifications which are necessary are clearly indicated in the interscholastic football rules book by a prominent figure in the margin. A full page is also devoted to the six-man rules in the supplementary section (page 75). Pages 72 and 73 of the football play situations book are also devoted to questionable situations which may arise. These aids make it unnecessary to use two separate sets of rules.

In some quarters, there is a mistaken notion that only a few simple statements make up the six-man rules. As a matter of fact, approximately nine-tenths of the provisions which govern the six-man game are exactly the same as those which govern the eleven-man game. The rules relative to the fundamentals such as right to use the hands, right to block and right to kick or pass are the same in either game. Apparent simplification is sometimes brought about by omitting those things which it is assumed are already known by the reader. It is obvious that it is impossible to base a code of rules on such assumptions.

Here are comments on six-man provisions which have been in dispute.

Page 16 and 51. There was considerable discussion last year of the relationship between a clear pass and certain forward passes and also relative to the rights of Team A during a clear pass. The definition of "clear pass" has been made more specific and includes the provision that a pass must be touched by player other than the passer before it becomes a clear pass. This prevents a player from tossing the ball in the air and then catching it or dribbling it.

Play: A1 receives the snap. He tosses the ball backward and to the ground. He then recovers the ball and advances beyond the line. **Ruling:** Illegal advance since there was no clear pass.

Play: A1 receives snap and hands the ball to A2. A2 throws short pass to A3 and A3 carries the ball across the line. Is this legal or must the clear pass be made by the receiver of the snap? **Ruling:** This is a legal play. The pass from A2 to A3 was a clear pass.

Play: Ball is snapped to A1. Instead of catching the snap, he bats it forward to A2 in the line and A2 advances. **Ruling:** Illegal advance. There was no clear pass after a player had possession of the snap. The bat from A1 to A2 was during the snap and this is not considered a clear pass.

Page 59. Play: A1 receives a snap from his 40. He throws short forward pass which strikes the ground behind the line and (a) it rolls on the ground over the line and is recovered by A2, or (b) it is recovered by A2 behind the line and carried across the line. **Ruling:** (a) Incomplete forward pass. Ball dead as soon as it crosses the line. Loss of down at previous spot. (b) Legal advance. The pass ended when in possession of A2 and since this was before the ball crossed the line, it is treated as a backward pass and consequently the ball was not dead because of striking the ground. The pass constituted a clear pass when it was touched by A2.

Page 61. Play: A1 receives snap and throws forward pass to A2 who is 5 yards behind his line. A2 throws short pass to the snapper, A3, who is still on the line. A3 advances. **Ruling:** Legal play. Any number of forward passes may be thrown from behind the line. All players are eligible receivers.

The Contribution of Athletics to Character Education*

(Courtesy of The Scholastic Coach)

Any discussion of the contribution of athletics to character education must depend upon two "If's" and these "If's" are exceedingly important. These are: (1) If we can agree upon a definition of character education, and (2) if we have the leadership to direct athletics into character education channels. Let us examine these two "If's" very informally.

The word "character" as it comes to us from the Greek means "a distinguished mark"—in other words, something that distinguishes one individual from another. It came from the same root as the word character used to designate letters of our alphabet. There were no qualitative implications in the word and it specifically did not have any relationship to conduct. So whatever definition we give the word "character" has to be that given it by common usage. This of necessity will have to vary in different cross-sections of society, because as yet we have no universal principles that can be applied to character which all people and all nations will agree upon. Character in a tribe of head-hunters would be one thing; character in Soviet Russia another; character in Italy or the United States of America another.

From the standpoint of simplicity I will discuss character in terms of good citizenship in a democracy such as we have in this country. I conceive of a good citizen in a democracy as one who is willing to abide by group rules and regulations (laws) which he has helped to make. This distinguishes a democracy from a dictatorship where the individual has no part in the making of the group rules and regulations. We think of democracy as offering a considerable amount of freedom but freedom in the sense that Aristotle defined it—"Freedom," he said, "is obedience to self-imposed rules."

On the moral side I assume that character has something to do with willingness to abide by certain rules and regulations (moral codes) which have been designated by the group as "good" and I should say that we designate a thing as "good"—or may I say "better than something else"—as that conduct which has received the approval of the largest number of leaders of the day who are in a position to judge. We might be reasonably sure of a thing being better than another to the extent that it has received the approval

of a larger number of groups and cross-sections of society and likewise approval of society through longer periods of time. Thus by testing the results of conduct one generation after another sets forth its best judgment which becomes what I would like to designate the character code for the next generation. Through short periods of time and in small societies this may be a dangerous procedure as groups may be dominated by selfishness or influenced by prejudice.

In summary then it seems that character has something to do with certain sterile characteristics involving tenacity; persistency; keen analysis backed by courage to carry out the procedure in the face of great discouragement; a straightforwardness which would allow for no deception—all of this, however, blended somehow into the conception of one's relationship to his fellow men. The individual would be of highest character who would be willing to include within his circle larger numbers of people to share the good things of life. Possibly the idea in Markham's four lines:

He drew a circle that shut me out,
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout,
But love and I had the wit to win
We drew a circle that took him in.

In connection with athletics, then, I would say that character has something to do with the behavior of an individual who would go into a contest with all his possible vigor and vitality to deliver courageously for his group his best efforts to the end for which the game was established. If along with this courage and persistency the individual would abide with great care by the rules and regulations of the game which the group has established, I would say he has character. The individual with character would play vigorously to win, but he would not violate the rules in order to change the results of the game. He would not violate the rules of the game even if he could do so without the officials knowing it. He would be the individual who by principle believed in following the group rules. Conduct on this high level I would call character.

If we can agree upon this as a definition of character, we can then discuss the next "If."

Athletics have tremendous possibilities for education if the proper leadership is applied within the school.

If we look about us it is very easy to see the place of athletics in training for character and particularly

*This article by Dr. Jay B. Nash, professor of education at New York University, appeared originally in the March, 1938, Bulletin of the New York State Public High School Athletic Association. It is reprinted with special permission of the author.

for citizenship in a democracy. In general, over the world today we see a fight between two theories of government which I should like to call the "we" conception of society against the "I" conception.

The "we" countries are Germany, Italy, Russia and numerous of the smaller dictatorship nations. They sometimes are designated as totalitarian nations. They represent societies where rigid conformation to the group moves is demanded of every individual. No deviation is allowed. Freedom of the individual has been largely blotted out. Censorship has forced rigid compliance. What people read, hear, and see all come under strict censorship. Of course behind the cloak of the "we" stands a very small group, but they operate behind this banner of nationalism. The youths, particularly, are forced into this mold. The German war office, for example, indicated to a congress of school teachers: "Everybody realizes today that children cannot be given military education early enough."

Even in the camps individual conformity is enforced by the severest type of penalties. An individual who deviates from the established order is brought before the entire assembly and his uniform is torn from him. The entire camp is made to feel the humility of having its privileges taken away—this, of course, being the more effective way of bringing down the condemnation of the group on the individual. Marching where there is a quick response to command; mass drills where the men move in unity—all carry out this philosophy. To be a good citizen means to obey instantly, and blindly. In other words, the group is everything—the individual nothing.

In contrast to this, we have what I would like to designate the "I" groups where freedom of the individual is a gospel. Any limitation upon the individual's acts is often interpreted as limitations of freedom. We hear about freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and academic freedom, all of which gives the impression, to many people, at least, that freedom means not only saying and thinking what one believes, but doing practically anything one wants to do, regardless of the extent to which that doing interferes with another person's freedom. Yet in reality the freedom to swing my arm stops where my neighbor's nose begins. This has not been thoroughly understood. This lack of understanding of the meaning of freedom has made us one of the lawless nations of the world. Many young people taking theirs from their elders have a tendency to totally disregard all law and, may I add, all ethical codes. This apparently is their concept of freedom. Such a concept will ultimately destroy all freedom. The countries where such license is taken will feel the strong arm of the dictator, and in which the dictators are the lesser of two evils. Order must be maintained even at a price.

Fortunately, we do not have to accept either of these absolutisms—the absolutism of the "I" or the absolutism of the "We." The middle course is democracy, and it is in democracy where the fundamental freedoms are allowed the individual—to speak and to

write and to think, to have his side heard by a jury, and to preserve all that has been set forth in our Bill of Rights. At the same time, freedom of any one individual must be limited. Exercise of one's freedom must not interfere with the freedom of one's neighbor. This always means that where an individual lives in a group or embraces the benefits that come from group life, he must at the same time give up some of his own so-called "individual rights" where they come in conflict with the best interests of his group. This middle path—democracy—is a difficult path to tread. It requires many individual judgments, but it seems to many of us that it is the only safe path.

The athletic team offers the ideal situation for educating young people to live in a democracy. Citizenship situations in the state and in games have many common elements. The game, in fact, is a play situation where rules and regulations are established. Each individual has a voice in the establishing of these rules and regulations, and impartial individuals are called upon to interpret them—we call these individuals umpires or officials. There are penalties for those who violate minor or major rules. There are certain personal characteristics necessary for good team membership. From this standpoint a game offers an ideal character education situation in which habits and actions of young people may be conditioned. In this game situation, the group is not the whole—it must depend upon strength of the individual. The individual must depend upon the strength of the team work. Real strength is where the two elements work together. As Kipling has said, "The strength of the wolf is the pack, but the strength of the pack is the wolf."

On the other hand, the athletic team situation offers the unscrupulous leaders (coaches, principals, and other school officials) an opportunity to do lasting harm—in other words, to teach or instill just the opposite of character education. This is not a mere surmise. It has too often been put into practice. Whenever the leader wins by violation of classification of rules; by facial expression or intimation encourages violation of same in order to win games; whenever the leader, knowing situations to be wrong, fails to speak out against them, the athletic game becomes an emotionalized opportunity for establishing the trends of undesirable citizenship.

Wherever tremendous pressure is placed upon teams to win; when the members are brought before the assembly and given "winning" talks by principals, superintendents, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce or the Rotary Club; wherever players feel that they may be humiliated, there is a real danger in the situation. There is a danger of putting the pressure on so high that the great mass of young people (or might I say older people) will violate the group customs to win. Those who direct athletics are playing with high explosives. They may use these high explosives to blast the Panama Canal or they may use them to destroy lives. The choice rests squarely on the shoulders of the person who touches off the fuse.

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